VICTIMS AND THEIR VICT MIZERS.

It is an equally true saying, in friendship as in love, that there is always one "que tend la joue et l'autre qui baise." However reciprocal the affection between two friends may be, one is invariably the recipient, and the other the donor. It may be that one has no power of demonstrativeness, or simply that one is stronger-minded than the other; but from whatever cause it arises, it is an undoubted fact that in every friendship one will is paramount, ene is the guiding spirit, one always has the upper hand.

This consciousness of power is usually accompanied by a disregard of the feelings of the one who has been weak enough to place his happiness in another's keeping. It has been very truly said that "a morbid love of power in the shape of cruelty lies at the botfom of every human heart, and where either a man or a woman is invested with absolute dominion over the happiness of another, that very instant, like tares sown by the Evil One, comes the inclination to tyrannize." If this is true of those who are unconscious

of any unkindness, and who, if reproached with it, would consider themselves more sinned against than sinning, what can be said for the many who embitter the nearest and dearest ties of relationship by their selfish and exigeant tempers, and make the "dreary intercourse of daily life" more dreary than it is already made by the cark and care of this weary world, and who infuses poison and unrest where we might legitimately hope for sweetness and repose? We are not now speaking of unkindness that is intentional and premeditated. It may be that the victimizers suffer even more than their victims, for the insulting word and covert sneer may be the means of their acquiring patience and forbearance, so that rest and peace may come to them with the daily consciousness of increased self-control. But the inner life of many who inflict that kind of suffering upon those who at the same time they love dearly, must be a positive hell upon earth.

All the compassion felt by these domestic tyrants is for themselves. It is they who are not understood or appreciated; they who are too refined to bear the ups and downs of daily life; their sensitive organization which cannot tolerate the rough handling which others are forced to endure. They little realize the pain they inflict; they do not hear the groans of their victims, or see the tears forced back from eyes that disdain to weep. If by chance a momentary compunction comes over them, they dismiss it by complacently dwelling upon some act of generosity they may have displayed on a recent occasion. Many persuade themselves, that if their conscience does not reproach them for any failure of kindness in action, words and manner are of no moment. How little such people understand human nature, if they think that any act, however generous, or any gift, however magnificent, can elicit one spark of gratitude, or produce anything but pain, if it is accompanied by blighting words or contemptuous sneers-those "living serpents with their venomous stings" that deal desolation into the hearts of those who are their prey.

No tyrant has more power of creating misery in his own little world than the domestic tyrant, or so completely banishes the two great elements of happiness in social life, namely, freedom and trust.

Domestic discord has lately been most admirably portrayed in a weekly periodical under the name of the Naggletons; but a querulous, discontented woman, and a selfish, unsympathizing husband, scarcely come up to the kind of cruelty of which we are speaking, and to which the wrung hearts and quivering nerves of the inmates of some apparently happy homes bear ample testimony.

When we remember the way in which all children kill flies, tease dogs and cats, and the number of boys that delight in spinning cockchafers, it seems as if cruelty was inherent in human nature; or it may be only the love of power that makes so many persons delight in saying whatever will most wound or mortify. They seem to take positive pleasure in this, and seem to practise it as if it were an accomplishment, the amount of pain given being the gauge of the success of the entertainment. Such people are among the most unpopular-wounds to self-love being, of all small injuriss, the most difficult to forgive.

We were once present when a lady came in rather unexpectedly to call upon a very young wife, and found her dissoved in tears at the temporary absence of her husband. 'So Colonel --- has left you alone !--it is really too bad."

"He has been obliged to go to London on business," was the somewhat indignant re-

joinder. "Business, my dear! Have you still to learn the meaning of that very convenient term for all that gentlemen wish to do? I am not at all surprised to find you alone; in fact, I quite expected it, after hearing your husband say the other night that he was quite determined to be present the first night of the new opera. Let me see; that is to-night, is it not?" looking at a newspaper which lay on the table. "Yes, to be sure; so that is his business; and I advise you to write to him, and show him that you know what his 'business' is. Why'did not he take you with him ?"

The poor little wife turned red and pale alternately; but her "friend" departed in high glee at having so effectually stabbed her in the most vulnerable part. Sometimes this kind of cruelty is veiled by ex-

aggerated expressions of interest in the victim's health or happiness. "My dear Julia, I have come on purpose to see how you are, for you were looking so wretchedly last night, it made me quite anxious. You were as white as your own gown. Every soul remarked it, and you were so silent and depressed that we feared you must have heard some bad news;" or, "I am so delighted to meet you out; for, from what the Philipses told me of your singing, I feared your cold must be very bad still.
When you sang at Madame — 's concert, every one thought your voice quite changed."

Both victims smile grimly, and express some gratitude for the interest displayed in their welfare; and both, for the rest of the day, feel equally uncomfortable.

We constantly hear and read of the happiness of a newly-married couple-of the bliss of a honeymoon. We believe, on the contrary, that the first year of married life is, with very few exceptions, a trial both to husband and wife. Till they are properly "broken to har-ness," people are apt to chafe against having to give up their wills continually, and being so entirely at the disposal of another's; and it requires a good temper and an elastic nature to yield easily. "My dear Henry, will you drive me over to - ?" says a young lady, lately married, to her husband.

"Yes, to be sure, darling; when will you go?" "At once, if you like; the sooner the better."

"Ah | but I forgot; I cannot go yet; I must see Peters about that horse." "How tiresome ! Surely he can wait."

"Impossible: how can I let a man come sixteen miles by appointment, and then tell him to wait? But he will come by the eleven o'clock train, and will not detain me more than an hour.

"An hour ! it cannot take him an hour to look at a horse." "But he has other things to do. We must go over the farm." This is said rather impatiently; but he sees a cloud gathering upon his wife's brow, and hastily adds, "However, it will be cooler in the after-noon, so I will order the phaeton at 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, then, love,' he repeats; and, sealing the arrangement with a kiss, he

lights his eigar and saunters out of the room. Two o'clock strikes; but Mr. - is not come in. The servants, in answer to her inquiries, suppose him to be still at the farm. The phaeton comes round; the bride puts on her most bewitching hat, and goes into the garden, waiting patiently till half-past two. Three o'clock strikes, and finds her still waiting; then she hastily orders the carriage back to the stables, and, lovely summer's day though it be, takes off her hat and settles herself for the afternoon the house to some needlework which she detests. Presently she hears a hurried step on the stairs, and her husband, hot and panting, enters the room.

"Dearest Constance, I am so sorry to have kept you waiting, but Peters did not come till one o'clock, and is only this moment gone. have run all the way from the farm ;-poof how hot it is!" And he fans himself and wipes his face with his handkerchief. But Constance stitches on silently, only heaving sighs at intervals.

"Well, Consy, ain't you going to get ready? The carriage will be round directly. I sent word to the stables as I came in." "Will it?" says Constance, with the air of

a martyr; "then you are going out again?" "Why, what the deuce do you mean? Didn't you ask me to drive you to ---- ?" "Yes; at two o'clock," with a very strong emphasis on the two, and a glance at the

ormolu clock on the mantelpiece that had just

struck "four." "But I could not possibly come sooner, and it won't take long to trot over to ---, if you

will get ready at once." "Thank you, Edward, but I am not going out to-day. It certainly is a beautiful afternoon, but if I am always to be left alone, the sooner I get used to it the better. It was very different at home. Dear mamma little thought --- " Hear the tears that begin to flow are hastily wiped away, and the silent stitching is resumed. It is a new phase to the young husband, who, nonplussed and discomfited, walks to the

"Well, will you come out or not?" This is said rather crossly.

"No, thank you, Edward," is the reply, scarcely above a whisper, and with a heavy

But I must go to ----, and the horses must have exercise. I cannot drive all that way "Of course, the horses must be considered,

they cannot be made to stay at home or wait." "What nonsense! come along! What's the good of being vexed about a thing that's over, and can't be helped ?"

"I'm not vexed, Edward," in a tone of deep despondency; "but I am not going out

A hasty ejaculation, not of the most complimentary kind, and the husband strides out of the room, banging the door. His wife watches him from the window, and sees him flog the horses and drive furiously away from the house, and sinks upon the sofa in a paroxysm of weeping, inveighing bitterly against his cruelty in going without her, entirely regardless of her many refusals to his

repeated entreaties to accompany him. We confess to feeling some sympathy with the young wife, and think that she had a right to consider herself aggrieved in the matter of waiting, which to eager, nervous temperaments is, of all trials, the least endurable.

"Aspetiar, e non venire, 8 far in letto, e non dormire Ben servire e non gradire Son tre cose a far morire."

Another frequent trial of strength and cause of victimizing in a family is dissension arising from the necessary payment of weekly or menthly household bills. Mr. — is going out in a hurry; his wife calls him back to ask for a che que wherewith to pay them; he gives it rather impatiently, annoyed at being detained, and with no great pleasure at the cause, accompanied with a good de al of grumbling, and some hard words about extravagance. Mrs. - goes out of the room with the money in one hand and her pocket-handkerchief in the other, to brood over his un-kindness, and, possibly, the injustice of his complaints. In the evening he comes home cold and tired, after having been occupied all day, without the faintest recollection of the squabble of the morning. To his horror and amazement he finds his wife and family sitting by a black, fireless grate, by the light of one solitary candle.

"Good heavens! how cold! Why on earth is there no fire in this room to-day?" "I desired that it should not be lighted. I thought it would be better to do without.a fire, as you complained so much of the coal-

bill this morning," is the mild reply.

He rings the bell furiously, and the housemaid is sent for, and a small spark of fire, among a pile of black coals, only makes the room appear more dismal still. Meanwhile the family adjourn to dinner, where the same system of economy has been practised, there being only one small chicken for five people. "Bring the rest of the dinner immediately,"

thunders the master of the house. "There ain't any more, sir," is the servant's half-amused, half-frightened reply.

"Do you mean that there is nothing more to eat?" he says to his wife, in a tone of awful sternness. "Oh, yes! there is a rice pudding coming presently," she says, in a cheerful tone.

"Rice pudding! Do you suppose that we can dine on such trash as that?" "I had ordered partridges, as well as trifle and plum pudding, but, after what you said

this morning, I sent down to the kitchen and countermanded it all." A muttered imprecation, with an order for the cook to send up all the cold meat in the house, is the only reply, and the dinner pro-ceeds to the sound of mutterings, almost like distant thunder, from the master of the house. The same difficulty arises about wine, the lady steadily refusing to drink anything but a little cold water, saying, occasionally, with a sad smile, how "very expensive it

is to dine off cold meat, people eat so much more of it." She looks like a sweetly resigned martyr, doubtless considerably supported by the underlying consciousness that she has effectually punished her husband for complaining about the housahold expenses, and that pro-

bably he will never do so again. It was once our fate to be staying in the house with a lady who was a perfect adept in the art of victimizing. The house was one of "the stately homes of England:" and the room in which we usually sat in the day time, a library nearly sixty feet long. This room had a fireplace at each end, and one

very large bay, which was almost a room in itself, so that any one who retired there with his book or his writing would be comparatively alone. It was rather a dangerous room in one respect, as it was not always easy to see if any one was established at the farther end of

There was a large party in the house at the time, and one of the guesta was the wife of an eminent personage who was also staying there. She was extremely handsome, and were talented, agreeable, and accomplished. But he was the last of his race, and the happiness of their married life was said to be manqued by their having no children. Lady - was sitting listlessly by the fire when Mrs. — pounced upon her as a good subject for her powers of victimizing.

"Are you ill to-day, dear Lady --- ? You look so pale and weary." No; Lady --- was quite well; as well as

she ever was. "Perhaps your spirits are a little low; and no wonder, poor thing! you must often feel sad, and especially here, where there are so many children to remind you of your disappointment in not having any. I assure you I can feel for you, for it was my own case. then it was so different. It was no particular object to me to have childeen, but it is of such consequence to you; and then nothing sours a man so much as a disappointment of this kind. I dare say you feel it so."

The poor lady, whose eyes had filled with tears at this harangue, protested against any supposition of the kind, saying that Lord was often worried and overworked in his office.

but had the sweetest temper imaginable. "Ah, poor man! that makes one feel still more sorry for him, especially when I remember that his object in marrying was to secure an heir to his name, and to that magnificent property. I declare it is wonderful to see how well he bears such a continual mortification."

But Lady - evidently could not bear to hear any more, and, rising hastily, left the room, while her companion consinued her crochet with a complacent smile on her countenance, delighted, doubtless, at the pain which her venemous words had evidently produced. Presently, after sauntering a little about the room, she finally seated herself by the side of a sofa on which a lady, apparently

in delicate health, was lying.

"My dear Lady Jane, I did not expect to see you downstairs to-day. I am delighted to find that you are better, for every one seemed quite alarmed lest you should be detained." much longer, and so the 'event' come off here. You must be longing to get home safely." Lady lane assures her that she is much better, and has no doubt of being able to go home in a day or two. "Of course you must be anxious to do so with such a tribe of children; let me see, how many are there? Four - four in five years! and there will soon be a fifth! Poor thing! it is really very dreadful. I pity you so much, and poor Arthur still more. s such a drag upon a man while he is still young, if he is not a 'millionaire,' to feel that he has so many children to provide for." Lady Jane replies cheerfully that she does not think it is so in her case, for her husband

is devoted to his children. "Ah, my dear, that may be so now, while the children are so young, such mere babies; but for a young man to have his son treading upon his heels is the greatest possible annoyance, I can assure you.'

In spite of Mrs. --- 's kind compassion, Lady Jane does not seem to take her affliction greatly to heart; the truth being that she was in the room all the time while Mrs. -- was lamenting over the opposite misfortune in Lady --- 's case, so her shafts, venomous as they were, fell harmless.

We might enumerate numberless instances of this kind of cruelty; for too many people wound others gratuitously, for the simple love of giving pain. But if we believe that we shall be judged for every "idle word," surely a heavy retribution must await those whose words are blighting and cruel, who have "the poison of asps under their lips," It is impossible to overrate the value of tenderness for the feelings of others. Kindness is like mercy "twice blessed, and blesses him that gives, and him that takes." Kind words are the "music of the world." The desolate homes, the life-long disunion, the aching hearts that harsh and cruel words have produced, can never be all enumerated.

A popular author says that he "could sooner face all his sins at the last day than his unkindness."

'O ye, who meeting sigh to part, Whose words are treasures to some heart, Deal gen'ly ere the dark days come, When earth has but for one a home Lest musing o'er the past, like me, You feel your hearts wrung bitterly, And heeding not what else you heard, Dwell weeping on a careless word,"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers special inducements to all who enter this week for the New Year. For further particulars apply at the office, or send for circulars.

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRIST-BETHLEHEM MURAVESS

OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATUOREN OPEN ON EXHIBITION OF NATUOPEN ON EXHIBITION OF VERY Aftersoon and Evening,
FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL,
MASKET STREET, ABOVE TWEEFTH.
For the benefit of the B-thienem Young Mon's
Christ an Association. Admission, 23 cents. Children, 15 cents.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-Odice, No. 27 South

PBILADELPRIA, December 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transier Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 3tst instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1885.
A Dividend of Five PER CENT, has been declared on the Peferred and Common Stock, ciear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 20th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 3tst inst, all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped,
12 26 im Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867,—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Huntzinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia on TUESD AY, December 21 next, between the hours of 2 and it o'clock A. M., for the purcose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mitual principle, and for other purposes for the luterest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MITCHELL.

12 21 8t

Becretary. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH Street, FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 16. 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 18th of January next, at 12 M.

12. 181/18 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'s and Haines Bro.'s Planos, MELO-DEONS, Etc., to suit the times., 22 12 km

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY OOE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESN\ I Streets to No. 1448, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICER:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1887.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the sth day of January next, between the hours of 11 oclock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
126118

W. RUSHTON, Ja., Cashier. THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL

BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1887.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be field at the Banking Hosse on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A M and 2 o'clrck P. M.

12 13 fmwtji4

Cashfer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.

The Andual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNES DAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 9 low 14t S. C. PALMER Cashler.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUNE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG, 12 13 mwit.J14 Cashler,

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL THE CONSOLIDATION AND THE BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUES-DAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 20 c'clock P. M.

12 16 mwfiot JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE,
MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 27, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.—The anumal meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January II, 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the cusulog year, will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 28til3

12 28:113 OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Raitroad Company, due Jan. I, 1863, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

date, at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH. Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co. C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice President. Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX. Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [121714t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 481 WAL-NUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be herd at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

12 16 18t

M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL IN-SURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets. THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADE PHIA, December 28, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stock and scrip holders of the Union Mutual insurance Company of Pailadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years.

JOHN MOSS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL
COMPANY. No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—The Annual Election for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the
office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY 8th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ED, PEACE.

12 27 fmw5t\*

President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MU-TUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
The Annual Election for Twenty eight Directors
will be hed at this office, on MONDAY, the sixth day
of January n. xt. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2
P. M. [1228 tj6] HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

MATURED CITY LOANS—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1888, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

12 23111 HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer. OITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1867, NOTIQE.

The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.

HENRY PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1867.

NOTIQE.

HENRY BUMM, WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY BAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-Ber of THIRD and DOCK Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye—Harniless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tinus, Nainral Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genune is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

12 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAP A

Dealers in all Government Securities, OLD 5-20# WANTED

ON EXCHANGE FOR MEWO A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEBEST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections mads. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for JANUARY COUPONS

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds

FIVE-TWENTIES, ROUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY

W. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPH IA. FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRIEBURG, December 18, 1887.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the lat of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Secretary of State.

Auditor-General.

State Treasurer.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

W. H. KEMBLE,

WE HAVE FOR SALE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Central Pacific Rattroad Company, AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency. These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable lat of January and lat

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we

are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO. Bankers and Dealers in Governments, RO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCI L MILE

RAILROAD UNION PACIFIC

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent, ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that see track will be 'aid thirty miles further, to Eyans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the sountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over sue hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the sutire grand line to the Paclifc will be open for business in 1870,

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$18,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lienas security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is anished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and propounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, statious, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is a mong the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more, Hon, E. D. Morgan and Hon, Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION LOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already

Earnings of the Company. At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line con, necting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competi-

tion, it can always be done at profitable rates, It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

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